

FARMERS' INSTITUTE WORK.

During the summer months of the farmers' institute. This institute represents to the farmers of the state a new era of agricultural education. The annual agricultural institute which has been held at the state university since 1887, has been a success in its aim to bring the farmers of the state into contact with the latest scientific knowledge and to show them the practical application of the same. The institute is a direct means to improve the agricultural condition in the province of Ontario, Canada, the foreign cheese trade has grown to great dimensions, and in like proportion the foreign cheese trade of New York and adjacent states has declined. It is in exactly the province of Ontario that the farmers' institute has been most numerous and regularly attended.

The agricultural institute is superintended by the state experiment station, which sends instructors to conduct and teach in it. Appropriations are made by the legislatures of some of the states, and should be by all, to pay the expenses of the farmers' two weeks' school. A small fee payable by the farmers in each county should always be added. Minnesota, one of the most prosperous and so ahead states, appropriates annually \$12,500 for the farmers' institutes. Wisconsin, particularly famous as a fine dairy state, sets apart \$12,000, while Pennsylvania, rich and great, only gives \$7,500. In Ohio a state tax raises \$5,300 toward the institute.

Practical farmers who have been successful in their calling also give talks to their brethren. One of the most successful features in the courses is the cooking schools attached. If anybody needs to learn wholesome, palatable, varied and economical cooking it is farm families.

The Man With the Roll of Bills.

"I have never seen him without a big roll of bills in his hand. He has money to burn and clothes to throw away." This is the average description of a fool not seldom met in this land of plenty. He is the kind of fellow who wears the best of clothing and wears it ostentatiously. He has the finest of food too. Nothing common or cheap will do for him. He patronizes the most expensive restaurants, and after having refreshments that cost 50 cents he gives the waiter a \$5 bill and tells him to keep the change. He does not carry his money in a wallet, like common, prudent men. It is always in his vest pocket or in his hand, so he can show it.

He will order all hands up for a drink, 20 or 30 men at a time, strangers to him very likely. He can afford to treat strangers. The chances are 999 in 1,000 that he owes his tailor, his grocer and the baker, and that his unfortunate family have to shy around past the butcher's and refuse to admit the gas man when he comes with the bill. The chances are that he owes the washerwoman, and that his wife lives in mortal dread from day to day lest she be turned out of her house for not paying the rent.

The money he spends on outsiders and shows to the public to gratify his idiotic vanity he steals from his own family and the butcher and baker. He thinks to give the impression he is a millionaire by showing around a big wad of bills. But millionaires do not do that, only fools.

While the American railroads are largely in the hands of receivers and only the fewest of them paying any dividends at all, the railways of Great Britain have had for the first six months of 1896 one of the most profitable seasons ever known. The earnings of the leading roads have been 6 per cent greater than they were in 1895. It is to be noted that part of this prosperity is attributed to the fact of there having been no strike among the coal miners this summer to curtail freight earnings in that direction.

The expedition of the University of Pennsylvania into Babylon promises to be followed by brilliant results. The scholarly excavators among the ancient ruins have found evidence in cuneiform inscription that the Babylonians were far advanced in civilization—certainly knew enough to write—9,000 years ago.

Spare us, kind heaven, this fast inflection. We know that we are sinners, sometimes bad ones, but we do not think we deserve to have music boxes fastened to bicycles so that the motion of the wheels will grind out Chinese sonnet songs every hour of the day and night.

The American head and the American foot are different from those of other nations. Both are comparatively long and narrow. For this reason American hats and American shoes are not greatly successful as articles of export.

If it is true that the Russian wheat crop is a dead failure this year, there will be opportunity for American farmers to take in some money.

Cheerfulness brings luck.

PLAY GAMES OF WAR.

UNIQUE SCHOOL AT NEWPORT TO TEACH NAVAL OFFICERS.

American Officers Coached in the Art of Winning Victories on the Sea—System Was Invented by the Great German General, Von Moltke.

Twenty-five officers of the United States navy are on a little island in Newport harbor engaged in a game of war. It is conducted on that fallacious theory that all men are equal in courage and skill and that God is on the side of the heaviest battalions. But every feature of actual war enters into the game except blood and bullets and smoke, and it furnishes a valuable training which an officer cannot obtain on board a ship.

The character and progress of the play are kept secret for military reasons and to prevent misunderstandings, for sometimes the fleets of the United States are engaged with those of England and again those of Spain. Sometimes they win and sometimes they lose, and it would not be proper to let the public know how either happened.

For an example, the United States fleet may be engaged some day in protecting the north Atlantic coast from an attack from the fleet of Zanzibar. Certain officers represent the new sultan of that enterprising country and direct the movements of the cruisers and battleships and torpedo boats just as if they meant business. Certain other officers represent the admiral of our navy and direct the defense, while Captain Taylor, the president, and the rest of the faculty of the war college are umpires.

It is assumed that when a cruiser or a battleship is caught by a vessel of greater tonnage and heavier guns she is whipped, and off she comes from the map that represents the seat of war. The speed of a vessel is also taken into consideration, and if the umpires think she has a chance to run away they let her go and she seeks a harbor of refuge and is there laid up for such a time as is deemed necessary or sufficient for repairs.

The geographical location, the depth of water, the protection of land fortifications, the convenience of coal and such other circumstances as enter into modern warfare are all taken into consideration, for when a commander takes his ship into a harbor that is unprotected or has not a sufficient depth of water for his draft, the umpires take him off the board as they would a pawn that had been overtaken by a queen in a game of chess. In fact, the war games are very much like chess and are played in a similar manner, except that the men are ships of different strength and the board is a map of the world.

These games were invented by the famous General Von Moltke of the German army and have been used in the military schools of that empire for a long time. It is believed that the success of the German generals in the war with France was largely due to their training in this particular, for they had fought and refought over every inch of ground that lay between Berlin and Paris for years before the declaration of war.

Admiral Luce of our navy founded the war college here, and, having secured a set of the Von Moltke war games, adapted them for naval science and taught our officers how to play. When he was placed upon the retired list, Captain Mahan succeeded him, and he in turn was followed by Captain Taylor, one of the ablest and most scholarly men in the service, who was long identified with the Nicaragua canal.

In addition to the games of war the students have the benefit of courses of lectures each term upon allied topics, such as geographical and political science, international law, history, tactics, gunnery and so on. Just now the Hon. E. J. Phelps, recently minister to England, is delivering a series of lectures upon military and international law.

The main features of the present administration are tactical and strategic games. These have been developed by Captain Taylor and his staff to a high degree of excellence.

Competent judges say that they have done more to bring the officers of the navy to a knowledge of the serious and important side of their profession than anything that has happened since the civil war, and the games, which were ridiculed when Admiral Luce first proposed them, are now becoming recognized as essential to the proper education of the commanders of ships.

There are a few old fogies in the service who still sneer at the war college, and it is unfortunate that Admiral Ramsey, who is chief of the bureau of detail at Washington is the de facto head of the navy, is not in sympathy with its purpose or its plans. He has been a relentless foe to war games, and has done all he could to break up the college. Assistant Secretary McAdoo during the present administration has been its steadfast friend and thoroughly believes in its usefulness, but until recently Secretary Herbert shared Admiral Ramsey's opposition and has done nothing to promote its success.

Shortly before he went to Europe a few weeks ago Mr. Herbert went to Newport and delivered an address before the faculty and students which contained a frank and honorable confession. He said that he had never been in sympathy with the institution and had believed it to be a useless affair, but his judgment had been based upon a misconception that had recently been corrected and a lack of knowledge that had recently been supplied. He said that he regretted his error and that in his future policy toward the college he would endeavor to remedy the damage he had done to it in the past. There was considerable surprise at the frank and voluntary acknowledgment, but it afterward became known that Mr. Herbert had been making an investigation with

a view to recommending the abandonment of the institution and had been convinced of its importance.

There is no other institution of the kind in the world. As I have already said, the special scope of study is an adaptation of a system of army education in Germany, but no other country affords its naval officers similar privileges. Several of the European countries have made an investigation of the Newport college, and France is likely to adopt its methods soon. It is also proposed to establish a similar school for the training of the officers of our army in connection with the military college at Leavenworth.

The aim of the institution is the practical solution of the problems of war. An officer can learn how to handle a single ship by actual experience on board, but its training is directed to the handling of fleets. It is also important as an experiment station for the test of designs and projects that are devised by officers of the navy to improve the condition of the service. Many valuable suggestions have come from the inventive genius of our officers, and while few of them have been adopted they have received such careful and serious consideration at the war college as to convince the thinking men of the navy that their efforts are appreciated.—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

CURE FOR CHINA'S PLAGUE.

A Frenchman Has Found the Microbe of the Black Death.

M. Yersin has found the microbe of the black death. The discovery was announced at the French academy of medicine in a communication from him. China is the field of action of M. Yersin. After a short stay at the laboratories of the Pasteur institute, where his colleagues held him in high esteem, he traveled in the east, visiting Siam, Tonquin and Indo-China. Finally he stopped at Hongkong, where, for the last few years, the plague has never died out. Indeed, M. Yersin places at over 100,000 the number of victims during the few years of his stay.

At Hongkong the young scientist procured, at his own expense and at his own peril, corpses of Chinese who had died of the illness. In course of time he isolated the microbe, then he returned to Paris, where he duly cultivated it at the Pasteur institute. Back once more in China he set to finding the proper serum with which the awful disease could be combated. This he has achieved, without a doubt, for out of 27 cases, with three injections to each, he has saved 25 patients. This is good news for the compatriots of Li Hung Chang, who die of the plague at an average of 95 per cent.

M. Yersin is scarcely over 30. He was born in Switzerland of a Huguenot family that had left France at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, but he is French, having been naturalized.—New York Press.

NOVEL SHOOT SHOOTING.

A Chicago Bicyclist Accomplishes the Descent on a Wheel.

Charles Marsh the other night, in the presence of about 3,000 people, "shot the shoots" on a bicycle in Chicago. Few persons at the shoots believed that Marsh would do the seemingly rash act, as had been announced, but he did and came up unharmed.

When Marsh mounted his wheel at the top of the incline, the big crowd stood still. All those present held their breath, and some were more excited than Marsh himself. One woman even fainted. Marsh sat on his wheel, which was held for him, with his feet on the coasters, and waited until all was ready. When his assistant let go his wheel, Marsh shot down the long, steep incline like a flash of lightning.

It seemed hardly a moment from the time he started until he touched the water. He was just 3.15 seconds in making the descent, about 250 feet, almost 100 feet a second. When he reached the flat at the foot of the incline, he was thrown about 30 feet high in the air and struck the water fully 40 feet from the foot of the shoot. Marsh struck the water on his breast and was in consequence a little winded. He came up all right and got out of the water himself, and when asked about his ride said it all happened so quickly that he knew nothing about it except that he is willing to do it again.

A Hint For the Nouveau Riche.

It has escaped the notice of the press that Mrs. Grant paid royal honors to Li by having a red carpet spread from the door to his carriage.

In Europe a red carpet is laid only for royalty.

The only other person who has ever had it here is the Infanta Eulalia. Li is entitled to the deference due to royalty, and his rank is that of viceroy, or vice king.

After this I shall expect to see the red carpet used by more than one American family now sojourning in Newport.—New York Recorder.

Ballade of September.

September rolls the sapphire sea
And swings the white caps to and fro
And makes our dreams of summer flow,
While all our souls with music glow,
Despite all bonings and pro,
White swanets flutters round us flock,
We swoon in joy and not in woe,
Sing hey, the luscious saddle rock!
September gilds the mountain lea
And makes the leaflets brightly glow,
While slips the squirrel, fawn free,
Through nature's gaily dressed show,
The pumpkin glimmers in a row,
And all the sportsmen swiftly knock
The piping quail to Jericho—
Sing hey, the luscious saddle rock!
September strikes the urban tree
And makes the plumbler dance and crow,
The catcher of the dog will be
From this time on in status quo,
Myrilla's back with curls below,
A vision all hearts to unlock,
The comber's in grief's undertow—
Sing hey, the luscious saddle rock!
September makes us fondler grow
Whose overcares are not in her's,
Oh, moon of beauty, never glow
Sing hey, the luscious saddle rock!
—R. K. Munkittrick in New York Journal.

THE LYNCHING WAS OFF.

It Looked Serious For Prairie Pete, But There Was a Mistake.

An excited crowd had gathered around the young man and there were cries of "Lynch him!" "Strangle him!" etc.

"What's the matter?" asked the tenderfoot on the outskirts of the crowd anxiously.

"Goin' to be a lynchin, I reckon," replied the old gray-haired man, who was intently watching the proceedings over the heads of the crowd. "Yes, that's the game," he added after a minute or two.

"Some of the boys has got hold of a young fellow that has strayed from the straight and narrow path, an' he's jest about to see the error of his ways."

The tenderfoot stood on tiptoe and his eyes seemed to stick out even with the tip of his nose, but he could see nothing but a determined looking youth standing against a tree with his arms tied behind him and his feet tied together.

"Has he killed some one?" asked the tenderfoot at last.

"I reckon he has," replied the old man. "It looks like Prairie Pete from here, an' if it is he's got not less'n five notches on the handle of his gun."

"And in consequence I suppose he's been condemned to death," said the tenderfoot.

"What's that?" demanded the old man. "Dye think he's goin' to be jerked up for killin a few men?"

"Not on your honor. We don't hang men for that our here. We've got too much respect for a livin man to shove him after a dead one."

"Then what has this fellow done?" asked the tenderfoot.

"He stole a bicycle," replied the old man slowly and impressively.

Just then there was a movement near the center of the crowd, and the next minute the young man had been released and some one in the crowd was calling for three cheers for Prairie Pete.

The tenderfoot looked at the old man inquiringly.

"All a mistake," explained the latter as he caught a few words coming from the center of the crowd. "Prairie Pete has squared himself an' proved it wasn't no bicycle that he stole after all. Nor yet no motorcycle. It was nuthin but a hoss."

—Chicago Post.

Pen Points.

When a man can't work at anything else, he goes into politics and works the public.

When it comes to political pledges, the fellow who is elected is apt to tear up the pawn ticket.

When judge and jury are against him, a man can't be blamed for thinking 13 an unlucky number.

Silence, indeed, is golden. If the mosquito would suppress its "buzz," it would live longer and get more to eat.

Politicians should remember that the one who treats is not always the one who beats. Much depends on the quality of the liquor.

The elastic currency that the poor man really needs is pay that will stretch from one Saturday night till the next.

The modern pugilist seems to have taken the circus hippopotamus as his model. He seeks to inspire terror by the size of his mouth.

When we get down to the politician's definition of "the people," it seems to mean those fellows who don't know where to raise next month's rent.

When the societies for the prevention of things are fully organized, some philanthropist will dislocate the politician's jaw, so that it may not be overworked in its hard service for the labor vote.—Truth.

What He Feared.

"It's five for 'em speechify afore they go to congress," said the rural consultant. "But changes do come."

"They kinder seem spruced up when they come home on a visit."

"Yes. An' their minds seems so sorter took up with cornshucks ducks an' quail on toast an' readin' that they scarcely hev time ter think about the 'Mexican eagle any more.'—Washington Star.

The Impudence of Asbury.

"You are looking well, Mr. Brown," said the landlady to the sentimental boarder. "Your vacation in the mountains seems to have agreed with you."

"In some respects, yes," said the sentimental boarder. "But I left my heart behind."

"How was that?" asked Asbury Peppers. "Was it in your trunk?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Managing a Bore.

"You know that Brimley that you introduced to me?"

"Yes."

"Doesn't he bore you awfully?"

"Never."

"He doesn't?"

"No; I always introduce him to some one else."—Detroit News.

Proof Against Anything.

"Are you sure that nothing can destroy his love for you?"

"I'm positive."

"But how can you tell what may happen?"

"Nothing worse can happen. He saw me in bloomers last evening."—Chicago Post.

Ground.

"I love the very ground beneath your feet," he cried passionately.

"Alphonse."

She was transfixed, but she didn't say a word about the ground beneath her feet being mortgaged for more than it was worth.—Detroit Tribune.

He Wanted to Eat.

Patron—Mr. Donatello, I put my set of false teeth in this morning and I can't get them out.

Mr. Donatello (greatly distressed)—Well, what do you want to get them out for?

Patron—Why, it's dinner time.—New York Weekly.

A Good Soot.

Mrs. Markey—An so ye have no mother now?

Jimmy—No, mum.

Mrs. Markey—Well, me boy, whenever ye feel the want o' a good lickin', come to me, and I'll be a mother to ye.—Tit-Bits.

A Rival.

"I should be delighted to accept your offer of your hand, Mr. Mudge," said the landlady. "But unfortunately I am already engaged to Mr. Horrocks, who owes \$13 more than you do."—Indianapolis Journal.

His Best Recollection.

"I haven't seen your father for several days, Johnny. Is he out of town?"

"Yep. Paw, he's gone away on his—on his vaccination."—Chicago Tribune.

NAT GOODWIN'S WIVES.

He Has Had More Than His Share of Marital Difficulties.

The married life of Nat C. Goodwin, who, in San Francisco, has applied for a divorce from his wife, has been far from placid. His first wife was Eliza Weatherly, an actress, who made her first bow to a New York audience in 1869 with Lydia Thompson's company. She died in 1887, and the actor transferred his affections to Lella Farrell, a southerner, who wound up matters by suing him for breach of promise.

Goodwin compromised with Miss Farrell, and in October, 1888, he married Mrs. Pease of Buffalo, the co-representative in the present case. Her maiden name was Nellie R. Baker. She was the niece of Howard H. Baker, a wealthy ship chandler, and cut quite a swath in Buffalo society. Her first husband was Edward Pease, the youngest son of E. S. Pease, the Standard Oil man. She eloped with him in 1885 and secured a divorce in 1887. In May, 1891, Mrs. Goodwin sued for a separation from her husband, charging him with cruelty. After a long fight a settlement was made by which Goodwin agreed to give his wife \$15,000 in lieu of permanent alimony and half of the proceeds realized from the sale of the furniture, paintings, etc., in their New York city house. She, on her part, relinquished her right of dower in the house and her claim to ownership in it.

The report that Goodwin intends marrying Miss Maxine Elliott was received with incredulity among his friends. It was pointed out that Miss Elliott is a married woman, who, though living apart from her husband, has not secured a divorce.

FED AN ANGEL.

Pritchard Fed a Millionaire in Disguise and is Now in Luck.

Herbert Pritchard, a foreman on the Trenton cut off branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, living at Heaton, Pa., tendered his resignation to the company and has a public sale of his household goods advertised, reward for an act of kindness being the cause of his resignation.

One day recently a shabbily attired young man came along by the house of Pritchard and asked for something to eat. Without any hesitation his request was granted, and the tramp was taken into Pritchard's household and kept there for several days. The stranger informed his benefactor that his name was Flaschman, and that he was worth \$3,000,000 in his own right, and, moreover, that he would reward him in money as well as with friendship. Everything turned out as Flaschman stated. The young millionaire is absent from his home on account of religious differences.

It is said he has already placed \$1,800 in Pritchard's keeping, and will shortly deed other property to him. He also induced Pritchard to resign his position, and the latter will henceforth act as companion to the millionaire. They are making arrangements to sail for Europe.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Plague Aids Cubans.

According to the crews of the Earn line steamship Topaz and the Belgian steamship Sagamore, both from St. Jago de Cuba, the Spanish soldiers there are dying faster than their bodies can be interred by the government officials. The hospitals are overcrowded, and daily the condition of things in this place becomes more miserable. There was no lighting so far as could be learned. The climate of Cuba is fighting successfully the battle for freedom, and, according to the men on board these vessels, it cannot last much longer.

The greatest reticence is maintained by the officers of the Topaz and Sagamore. The Earn Line Steamship company early in the Cuban war issued instructions to its captains prohibiting them from discussing the war, and for this reason it is hard to get any information regarding the true condition of affairs.—Philadelphia Press.

Pennsylvania Challenges Yale.

The University of Pennsylvania has challenged Yale university to a football game this fall. The challenge was sent to the New Haven authorities by Secretary Neill of the board of directors of the Athletic association, but whether it was addressed to Captain Murphy or Professor Richards cannot be learned. The challenge was unlimited as to date or place, and these questions will be decided at a meeting of the two management later if a favorable reply is received. Pennsylvanians are confident of its acceptance, and in all the conferences between the leaders of the two institutions the proposition has been received very favorably.

Is Wetters a Professional?

B. J. Wetters, the phenomenal sprinter, is coming in for some hard knocks, and unprejudiced critics of the champion's conduct as an amateur are asking if he is not responsible to the A. A. U. for some of his recent performances. According to the Boston Herald, at Manchester, N. H., on July 4, at Varrick park, Wetters ran against and defeated D. J. Cotter in the 100 yards in 9.4-5 seconds. Cotter is an out and out professional, and at Haverhill, Mass., on Labor day, 1894, won the 135 yards handicap for professionals.

A Coast Defense Board Appointed.

Acting Secretary McAdoo of the navy department has detailed a board, composed of the commander in chief of the north Atlantic station, the chiefs of the bureaus of navigation and ordnance, the president of the War college, and the chief intelligence officer, to consider and revise the plans for the defense of the coast prepared at the Naval War college. The plans, when passed upon by the board, will be submitted to the secretary of the navy for approval, after which they will be filed with the chief intelligence officer.

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Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of the order of the Federal Court, Ohio County, Ohio, will offer for sale at public auction, on the

2nd DAY OF OCTOBER 1896

At 1 o'clock p. m., at the east door of the court house in said county and state the following described parcels of land, to-wit: Inlot number nineteen hundred and twenty-seven (1927) in Burns' addition to the City of Lima, Ohio. Appraised at \$250.00.

Also inlot number thirteen (13) in the village of Elda, in Allen County, Ohio. Appraised at \$200.00.

Also a tract of land described as follows, and situated in said county of Allen, and state of Ohio, to-wit: Being a part of the southeast corner of section five (5) township three (3), south range six (6), east, and more minutely described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot number fifty-six (56) in the Village of Elda, thence south four and one-half degrees, west one-half degree, to the northwest corner of lot number fifty-seven (57) in said village, thence north eight (8) in said village. Appraised at \$1,000.00.

Also inlot number nine (9) in said village. Appraised at \$600.00.

Also a tract of land described as follows, and situated in said county of Allen, and state of Ohio, to-wit: Being a part of the southeast corner of section five (5) township three (3), south range six (6), east, and more minutely described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot number fifty-six (56) in the Village of Elda, thence south four and one-half degrees, west one-half degree, to the northwest corner of lot number fifty-seven (57) in said village, thence north eight (8) in said village, thence north one-half degree, east five (5) chains and sixty-five links to the northwest corner of lot number fifty-eight (58) in said village, thence south one-half degree, east five (5) chains and sixty-five links to the northwest corner of lot number fifty-nine (59) in said village, thence north one-half degree, east five (5) chains and sixty-five links to the northwest corner of lot number sixty (60) in said village, thence north one-half degree, east five (5) chains and sixty-five links to the northwest corner of lot number sixty-one (61) in said village, thence north one-half degree, east five (5) chains and sixty-five links to the northwest corner of lot number sixty-two (62) in said village, thence north one-half degree, east five (5) chains and sixty-five links to the northwest corner of lot number sixty-three (63) in said village, thence north one-half degree, east five (5) chains and sixty-five links to the northwest corner of lot number sixty-four (64) in said village, thence north one-half degree, east five (5) chains and sixty-five links to the northwest corner of lot number sixty-five (65) in said village, thence north one-half degree, east five (5) chains and sixty-five links to the northwest corner of lot number sixty-six (66) in said village, thence north one-half degree, east five (5) chains and sixty-five links to the northwest corner of lot number sixty-seven (67) in said village, thence north one-half degree, east five (5) chains and sixty-five links to the northwest corner of lot number sixty-eight (68) in said village, thence north one-half degree, east five (5) chains and sixty-five links to the northwest corner of lot number sixty-nine (69) in said village, thence north one-half degree, east five (5) chains and sixty-five links to the northwest corner of lot number seventy (70) in said village, thence north one-half degree, east five (5) chains and sixty-five links to the northwest corner of lot number seventy-one (71) in said village, thence north one-half degree, east five (5) chains and sixty-five links to the northwest corner of lot number seventy-two (72) in said village, thence north one-half degree, east five (5) chains and sixty-five links to the northwest corner of lot number seventy-three (73) in said village, thence north one-half degree, east five (5) chains and sixty-five links to the northwest corner of lot number seventy-four (74) in said village, thence north one-half degree, east five (5) chains and sixty-five links to the northwest corner of lot number seventy-five (75) in said village, thence north one-half degree, east five (5) chains and sixty-five links to the northwest corner of lot number seventy-six (76) in said village, thence north one-half degree, east five (5) chains and sixty-five links to the northwest corner of lot number seventy-seven (77) in said village, thence north one-half degree, east five (5) chains and sixty-five links to the northwest corner of lot number seventy-eight (78) in said village, thence north one-half degree, east five (5) chains and sixty-five links to the northwest corner of lot number seventy-nine

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WILLIAM BEAUMONT,
of Licking.

For Presidential Electors at Large,
M. FECHHEIMER,
of Hamilton county.
T. E. POWELL,
of Franklin county.

DISTRICT.

For Member of Congress, 4th District,
GEORGE A. MARSHAL,
Shelby county.

For Presidential Elector,
MARTIN B. TRAINOR,
of Darke county.

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

For Judge of the Circuit Court,
CALEB H. NORRIS,
of Marion county.

COUNTY.

For Probate Judge,
THEODORE D. ROBB.

For Clerk of the Court,
U. M. SHAPPELL.

For County Auditor,
PHILIP WALTHER.

For Commissioner,
T. C. BURNS.

For County Recorder,
ABRAHAM HARROD.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
J. C. RIDENOUR.

For Infermary Director,
ELI MECHLING.

A query for the workingman:—If free coinage will lower the price of labor, why is Mark Hanna so opposed to it? He has always cut down labor to the lowest possible figure; boasts of being a "labor crusher," and of having destroyed the Seaman's Union, of Cleveland.

M'KINLEY'S OBJECT LESSON.

When Wm. McKinley spoke at Winchester, Adams county, several years ago, he announced himself in favor of free coinage of silver, and in emphasizing his position, held up a silver dollar as an object lesson, saying: "This money is good enough for you and good enough for me. Why should it not be good enough for the bondholder?" Will he explain why he is to-day a gold bug, opposed to the workingman and his money—silver?

A SPECK OF SILVER HISTORY.

England partially demonetized silver in 1816, as much as it is now, making 40 shillings its limit of legal tender, nearly \$10.00. From 1816 to 1873, fifty seven years, we did business with England and it was our largest trading and business country in Europe. We had more trade with it than any other single nation. That silver was then demonetized occasioned no inconvenience to trade. We exchanged American cotton and flour and other farm produce for English manufactures and bills of exchange arranged balances. When Germany demonetized silver in 1873, we made haste to follow suit, as we desired to follow monarchical and aristocratic precedents. We in 1878 declared and second independence of territory from Europe. We have yet to secure monetary independence as Democracy proposes. Two-thirds of the world's nations use silver. It is not necessary to adopt gold to carry on trade no more than before 1873, and regulating our own currency will restore the dollar to its old standard, and we will call back other nations from providing gold for the few and silver and paper money for the masses. We have the experience of our intercourse with England from 1816 to 1873 to justify our action.

A Gentle People.

An event as far as possible removed from the clash and jangle of politics was the conference of the Society of Friends at Swarthmore, Pa. The name Quaker was formerly bestowed on them in derision, but at the Swarthmore meeting the gentle sect used the name freely as applied to themselves.

It was a national conference. Thither gathered members from Baltimore, from New York, from Canada, from England and even from Chicago, though a Chicago Quaker is truly not easy to grasp in the mind. Quiet, self-controlled and kindly, there seemed as much brotherly love and earnestness at their business meeting as at their silent religious services. Contrast greater can scarcely be imagined than between the business meetings of the national conference of Quakers and the bitter, angry, disorderly discussions occurring now and again in the assemblies of other religious denominations. Most of all, the honesty, the serene, good tempered faith of the Quakers, show forth in the beautiful complexions and sweet faces of the women of the sect.

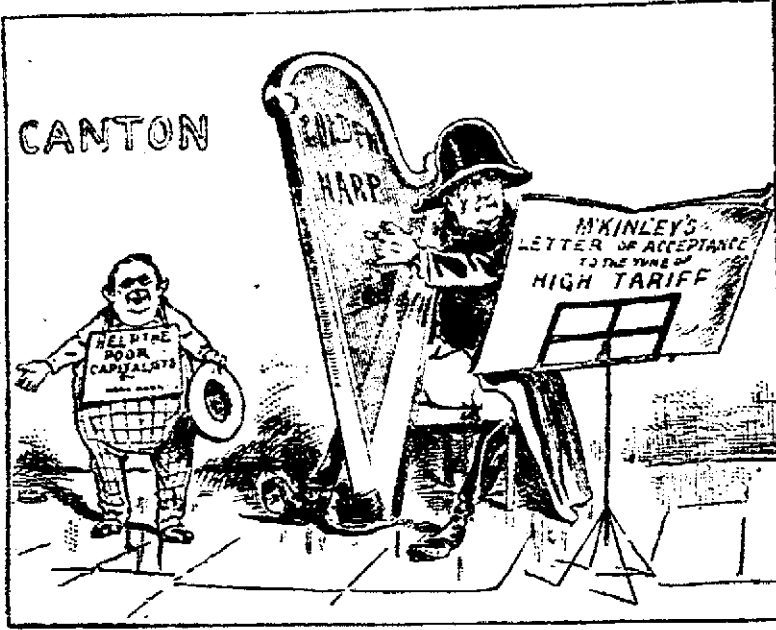
It is interesting to note that the Friends still hold fast to their faith as enunciated in the impassioned teachings of George Fox. They still advocate an unpaid ministry and speaking in public only from inspiration. We gather from their quiet, forceful talks at the late assembly that they believe as devoutly in direct divine inspiration as their sect did in the times when the Quaker ancestor of John G. Whittier was hanged in Massachusetts. They do not believe in a specially educated ministry. All the people should be educated, then those should preach whom the spirit moves. "The mission comes from God and cannot rightly be measured in terms of money," said one of their speakers, Howard M. Jenkins, of Philadelphia.

Yet there are signs of a new movement, a fresh awakening of the spirit, even among the Quakers. The wave of modern sentiment which proclaims to every thoughtful civilized being that he is to the extent of his ability the keeper and helper of his brother who is less fortunate than himself has cast its vibrations upon the Friends. One of their most interesting conferences was taken up with reports of industrial and benevolent work among the poor, the wicked and the lazy. It was well borne in mind to Friend Hannah A. Plummer of Chicago to remark, "The world needs a ministry of hope, and God may be served no more by the spoken word of the minister than by loving obedience in the service of humanity."

Andree, the Swede, made a great fuss about crossing the pole in a balloon and then gave up the enterprise. He waited till it was too late to start. Next time he enters on the undertaking the public will believe more in his sincerity if he talks less.

A candidate for high office can have no worthier recommendation for fitness than an unblemished private character.

Good temper is conducive to long life and health.



STILL HARPING ON THE OLD TUNE.

—New York News.

SILVER CAMPAIGN FUND.

Chairman Jones Authorizes Newspapers to Start Popular Subscriptions.

In response to the appeal recently issued by Chairman Jones of the Democratic national committee for popular subscriptions to the campaign fund, many contributions are being received by Treasurer St. John at the New York headquarters. In order to systematize this work Chairman Jones asks all weekly and daily papers in the United States that favor the election of Mr. Bryan and the restoration of silver to its constitutional use as money to start popular subscriptions in their respective publications. Such editors are authorized to act as collecting agents for the campaign fund and are urged to publish from week to week the names of the contributors and the amounts subscribed and to forward the same to William P. St. John, treasurer national Democratic committee, Hotel Bartholdi, New York city. The Kansas City World has already raised \$400 in this manner, and there is every reason to believe that a general appeal will prove popular and successful.

The press bureau desires a complete exchange list and all editors of Democratic and silver papers are requested to mail the same to P. U. Adams, secretary Democratic Press bureau, Auditorium, Chicago.

The farmers of the country received \$332,303,358 less for their wheat, corn, potatoes, rye, barley and buckwheat in 1895 than they did for the same products in 1880. In other words, they had nearly \$400,000,000 less to spend or use to pay off their mortgages last year than they had 15 years ago from the shrinkage in these crops alone. Can any one wonder that times are hard except to the money dealers? If there be such a gigantic loss in the case of these products, the loss to the farmer from his entire products will amount to more than \$800,000,000, which would otherwise be circulating among the retail merchants of the country and in every other avenue of trade.

Information For Farmers.

The Boston Advertiser, which sympathizes wholly with the Cotton Tie trust, says that "the combine keeps on advancing prices, which are now 100 per cent higher than they were a year ago, and coolly announces that another 10 cents per bushel will have to be added to the misfortune of a loss in their manufacture may be avoided," all of which is pertinent and timely information for the farmers who are not disposed to join in the fight against the combine.—Charleston News and Courier.

Ex-Governor Flower is sure that money is cheap enough because the rate of interest is less today than it was ten years ago. He does not know that the reason for a lower interest is because the borrower cannot use it profitably in productive channels when prices are constantly falling.

The British Candidate.

Should a gold standard president be elected a bill opening our mints and restoring bimetalism might be passed over his veto, but under the system of legislation by international agreement we could not possibly pass a measure over England's veto. It would be final, as the Republican platform proposes to make it in declaring that we must not change the gold standard until we can secure the consent of England and other foreign countries.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Gold is no longer actually money. It is not circulating. It does not figure as money, but as a speculative commodity, locked up and cornered to force a further rise in its purely speculative value.

Costly Education.

The gold organs are constantly talking about "a campaign of education" for the people. What better financial education could the people have than that which has been given to them by the gold syndicate and the Cleveland administration? An education that costs \$400,000,000 in cash in three years ought to be a good one.—Atlanta Constitution.

People can get along without gold, but even gold standard countries cannot get along without silver.

Note the Difference.

The gold party goes to the money power for its campaign funds. The Democratic party appeals to the people.

The 50 plutocrats who are in control of this country will be delighted with Mr. McKinley's letter.

Where Powderly Came From.

T. V. Powderly has come out for McKinley. The place he came out of was obscure retirement.—Exchange.

PHILANTHROPIC GOLDBUGS.

Investigate Their Records and See How They Love the Workingman.

Investigate the record of the men who are loudest in their appeal to wage-workers to oppose the free coinage of silver because it will be a damage to them by compelling them to receive 32 cent dollars instead of 100 cent dollars—examining the record of these men, and it will be found in nearly every case that they are men who would jump at the chance of paying their employees in 62 cent dollars. The natural conclusion is that the fear of these men is not that they could pay their men in 62 cent dollars, but that they would be compelled to pay their men more 100 cent dollars than they now do.—Springfield (Ill.) Register.

That's the idea, exactly. Investigate the records of the men who are now so loudly bewailing the threatened evils of free silver and its effect upon the wage-workers. Imagine, if you can, the vast quantity of briny tears Andrew Carnegie is weeping over the idea that he may be able to pay his employees in 50 cent dollars. Think of the sorrow that must fill Marcus Aurelius Hanna's heart when he ponders over the idea that unless he can maintain the gold standard he will have to cut the wages of his workmen in the oilfields and coal mines by paying them 50 cent dollars for their work. Conjure up in your minds a vision of Hobart bewailing the fact that if free silver wins the day he will be able to pay the girls and boys in his tobacco mills just half what he pays them now. Rejoice in your hearts, oh, ye wage-workers, because the great corporations are taking such interest in maintaining your wages!

But while you are doing these things bear in mind that all these words of sympathy are being uttered before election. Investigate the records of these men and find, if you can, where and when any one of them has ever divided the profits with his employees. Investigate the records.—Omaha World-Herald.

All values, including the value of money, depend upon the law of supply and demand. The principle of that law is that scarcity increases the value of the thing. Abundance decreases the value of the thing. If money is dear (scarce), all other values measured by it are correspondingly cheapened. If money is cheap (plentiful), all other values measured by it are correspondingly enhanced.

The International Agreement Sham.

The Record-Union says the Republican party as at present controlled is the true friend of silver, and that it will work for the acceptance of free coinage by "international agreement." There is not a banker in the world who does not believe that "international agreement" is a sham. The money lending nations of Europe will never consent to it if they can help it. The only way to bring it about—as the San Francisco Chronicle said before it closed its eyes to the light—is for the United States to "go it alone," and the others will be forced to follow.—Sacramento Bee.

Free coinage would benefit the farmers in every way. It would restore a normal value to their crops, it would restore a normal value to their land, and it would restore a normal value to their debts.

Blow Another Blast, Bourke!

Perhaps it will be just as well for Bourke Cockran to call another halt on the silver craze. It is barely possible that it didn't hear his first toot.—Washington Post (Gold).

"The existing gold standard," which Messrs. McKinley and Hanna are pledged to maintain, is making the farmers richer. But who else is profiting by it?

Raising a Big Family.

The talk of the recession of the silver tide indicates that the wish is raising an extraordinarily large family of thoughts this year.—Detroit News-Tribune.

No platform ever written by a national party in the United States ever said that the gold standard was a good thing.

The Stars in the Flag Are Silver.

Out of the west from the land of grain Comes the sound of a song men are singing: High on the mountain and over the plain Is the flash of the flag they are bringing. Welcome the banner; 'tis no foreign rag. Look, they are silver—the stars in the flag!

Now at the shop, and the forge, and the mill, With the bands on their brow Labor standeth, "What is this army approaching at will And what is the thing it commandeth? Would it bid them from battlements drag? Look, they are silver—the stars in the flag!"

Hark to the cry from the loom and the field— "Tis a cry like the cry of a mother— "Men of the east, would you raise golden shields In a war on a friend and a brother?" Who says our banner is anarchy's rag? Look, they are silver—the stars in the flag!

Silver, not gold, are the two colors of stars, And they tell for our country's story. Down with the hand of the Blythe who mara For a measure of gold our Old Glory! Here's the reply to plutocracy's brag. Look, they are silver—the stars in the flag!

—New York Journal.

THE MONEY QUESTION,

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER,

BIMETALLISM

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Dick's Brilliant Scheme.

Dick had no father, and occasionally the fact worried him. One day his mother fell ill and some one incautiously commented on the sad state of affairs if his mother, too, should die. Dick said nothing, but he kept up a great thinking. When his mother was quite well again, one night at dinner Dick, who was 7 years old, suddenly broke the silence with the question, "Mamma, why don't you marry again?" When the laugh which this unexpected query raised had subsided, his mother asked Dick why he wanted her to marry. "Well," was his slow response, showing that he had carefully thought it all out, "then I'd have a papa, and if you died he could marry another lady and she'd be my mamma, and if he died she could marry a man and so I'd always have a papa and mamma." And then Dick looked pensive because his family all laughed harder than they had before at this continuous parent arrangement of his.—New York Times.

The Origin of a Fad.

A young artist whose tendency toward open air effects was so strong that he always wore his shirt open at the neck had painted a landscape that, for fidelity to nature, was almost as good as a photograph.

It was a thing any one could admire, which proved its great commercial value.

Unfortunately, as the artist turned to wipe his brushes, an aged cow, dissatisfied with her faithful representation in the picture, swished her tail across the canvas, utterly commingling the colors.

The artist was about to commit suicide when a friend approached him.

Gazing at the canvas, the latter opened wide his eyes. Then he placed his hand solemnly on the artist's shoulder.

"My boy," he said, "it's the hit of your life."

The friend was a heavy advertiser, and thus the poster came into being.—New York Journal.

The Name of the Vatican.

The Mons Vaticanus is sometimes said to have received its name from vaticinium, an oracle or prophecy, for tradition says that Numa chose the Vatican hill as a sacred place from which to declare to the people the messages he received from the gods. It is not, however, one of the seven hills on which ancient Rome was built, but forms a part of the ridge beginning with the Janiculus and ending with Monte Mario, all of which was outside the ancient limits of the city. In our day the name is applied only to the immense pontifical palace adjacent to and connected with the basilica of St. Peter's.—P. Marion Crawford in Century.

A SCARED TIGER'S LEAP.

Caught in a Narrow Gully, It Valiantly Tried For Escape in a Big Tree.

Scared animals leap distances and heights that must surprise themselves at times, just as men in a state of excitement do things that astonish them when they cool down and begin to think about what they have done. When a man makes a leap jump up in the Adirondacks to get across a break he is said to have "jumped like a deer," but should the man have made a leap, as over a high fence or across a broad brook, being at the time in a state of excitement, as having a bull close after him, he jumps then "like a scared deer," and their making jumps the unlearned one could not make.

Tigers do not ordinarily take to trees, but they have been known to do so when badly scared at being close pressed. Captain S. D. Browne tells of an Indian tiger's leap that landed it in a tree top. The captain was waiting for the beast to drive a tiger his way, when one of the big cats appeared at the top of a steep, stony ravine close at hand. The big bullet from the captain's rifle knocked the tiger head over heels down the gully banks. It fetched up against the bottom on its feet. Then it made a frantic dash across the ravine bottom to a tree. The sides of the gully were too steep for even a cat to climb, and up and down there were men ready for it. The hunted tiger had but a single chance, slim though it was. The tree at which it had dashed might conceal it from the hunters, and up it jumped, landing among the branches over 15 feet above the ground. A few moments later another bullet killed it.—New York Sun.

The Sweet and Sentimental Murderer.

There is a story that the most famous of all Japanese robbers, Ishikawa Gomon, once by night entering a house to kill and steal was charmed by the smile of a baby which reached out hands to him, and he remained playing with the little creature until all chance of carrying out his purpose was lost. It is not hard to believe this story. Every year the police records tell of compassion shown to children by professional criminals. Some months ago a terrible murder case was reported in the local papers—the slaughter of a household by robbers. Seven persons had been literally hewn to pieces while asleep, but the police discovered a little boy quite unharmed, crying alone in a pool of blood, and they found evidence unmistakable that the men who slew must have taken great care not to hurt the child.—Lafayette Hearn.

The first regular silver coinage to be passed out in the order of business was in October, 1792.

The naturalists declare that the feathers of birds are simply modified hairs.

Cholera morbus, cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery, and all those other deadly enemies to the little ones are infallibly cured by Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry.

AN AMERICAN GIRL.

Mary F. Winston, a Doctor of Philosophy at Göttingen University.

Another American woman has received the highest degree of honor conferred by the highest university in Europe. A cablegram was received by the parents of Miss Mary F. Winston, residing at 1015 Morris avenue, that their daughter had passed her examination for the degree of doctor of philosophy at the Göttingen university, magna cum laude. Miss Winston's subject for the degree was in mathematics, which fact makes the distinction conferred the more remarkable. She is the first American woman who has been admitted to any German university and the second to receive the doctor's degree.

Miss Winston has many friends at the University of Chicago, where she was a fellow in mathematics during the school



lastic year of 1902-3. Miss Winston comes from a family of scholars and has two brothers and two sisters in the university at the present time.

The recipient of the high honors at the hands of the Göttingen faculty has had a remarkable success in her collegiate career. She graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1891 with high honors in mathematics and was offered a fellowship at Bryn Mawr college the same year. After studying a year at the University of Chicago she was awarded the private fellowship of Mrs. Fabian Franklin of Baltimore and immediately entered the University of Göttingen. From the very start she made rapid strides toward recognition, and last year Miss Winston held the foreign fellowship of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.—Chicago Herald.

Miss Bella Hamilton.

Miss Bella Hamilton fills the position of head order clerk in the Crocker-Wheeler Electric company at Amper, N. J. She entered the service of the company as stenographer in June, 1896, since which time she has risen to the highest clerical and confidential position in the company. Stationed in the New York office, she has sole charge of the entry of every order on the works. The interpretation of orders and the figuring of many electrical questions, for which she has fitted herself by private study, are done in a way that surprises many engineers and is a great credit to her. She acts also as confidential clerk to the directors.

An Active Woman.

Mrs. Marian Adele Longfellow O'Donoghue, a niece of Henry W. Longfellow, is well known in Washington as a society woman, a writer and a director of the Washington Choral society and is active in club life. She is a granddaughter of General Peleg Wadsworth, of Revolutionary fame, a direct descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins and also of Governor Broadstreet, one of the early colonial governors of Massachusetts. Her poems, written over the names of Marian Longfellow and Marian Lester, have attracted attention.

Silk Waists.

Silk waists are quite plainly made—a little fullness in the middle of the front and that in the back secured both at shoulders and waist and full bishop sleeves with narrow cuffs. On some straps of the material, sufficed and lined with pretty silk, come from the shoulder seam to the waist. One or two ornamental buttons are put on each strap, or they are edged with narrow jet or with one or two rows of white, cream colored or black lace. On some satin ribbon 3 1/2 inches wide forms the strap, ending in a full bow on the shoulder.—Womankind.

Mrs. Florence Grey.

Mrs. Florence Grey, who is devoting her life to the propagation of the chess educational theory, is a metaphysician and writer of considerable repute in Europe. She was for some time associated in Paris with Mme. Adam in editing a metaphysical magazine, The Light of Paris. She is also a regular contributor to the English reviews.

Miss Mand Gamme.

Miss Mand Gamme, who has earnestly espoused the Irish cause, grew up as the beauty of the Irish vice royal court at Dublin. Her interest in the cause of her people having been aroused she devoted herself heart and soul to "nationalism," and she has lectured and spoken in public in behalf of the work she has undertaken.

Laundering Big Sleeves.

If your laundress does not iron the sleeves of your shirt waist to suit you, suggest that she can improve them by placing the iron on the inside and ironing them altogether in that way. You will be surprised at the difference in appearance of two sleeves ironed one from the inside and the other from the outside.

The Right to Kneel.

Secretary Munter advertised for two male assistants. Thirty men entered the examination together with a unmarried woman. To all men failed and the woman passed. Two men were given the papers that were the right for the woman.

THE SOUL AND SORROW.

As May the 1st, O sorrow, in April days,
When the birds are warm, I think would
praise
When I hear the bluebirds sing I think would
praise
And lift my heart with every living thing:
I see you then bring me—your tears, your face
away
And journey from me just a little while,
But leave me bright faced joy in April's day
To wander with me through the forest glade.

One day, O sorrow, will I go with thee
And learn the strange tale that thou alone must
give:
For, one day thou shalt come and call for me
And I will wait for thee and learn to live!

But on in April days—what I would sing,
When south winds come, the ever green
earth
And joy themselves in my heart both spring
Over every windwood bloom that springs
to birth!

—Boston Transcript.

ETIQUETTE IN SPAIN.

There the People Are Functionally Polite at All Times.

Spaniards have some rules of etiquette that would prove surprising to the average easy going American. Take, for instance, the rule governing visits. When the first call is made by a lady, she is expected to arrive in a carriage, that being considered a mark of high respect. Should the person called upon be absent from home, the visitor is expected to leave her card with one and turned over, and in one corner is to be written the initials E. P., meaning en persona, or in person. Upon ringing the bell the visitor is usually greeted by an unseen person with the words, "Quien es?" or "Who's there?" to which should be replied "Gente de paz," or persons of peace. Entering, the visitor is conducted to the best room in the house, led up to a sofa and placed to the right of the hostess. On rising to take leave the proper form is to exclaim, in the case of a lady, "Senora, I place myself at your feet." She will answer in a similarly figurative way by saying: "I kiss your hand. May you depart with God and continue well!" Feminine visitors are saluted with a kiss, both upon their arrival and departure. It is considered an unpardonable breach of good manners for a gentleman to offer to shake hands with a Spanish lady. Another decidedly objectionable proceeding, in Spanish eyes, is to offer a lady one's arm when walking with her. Should a Spanish gentleman so far forget himself as to offer his arm to his wife, he would be looked upon as lamentably ignorant of the laws of etiquette governing good society in the land of his birth.

Another noticeable custom is that when walking with a Spaniard in Spain it is considered the height of ill manners to walk on the inside. This is the place of honor and should always be given to the native. When a well bred Spaniard meets a lady on the street, he always passes to the outside, thus making way for her, but with men this rule is not observed. Whoever has the wall on his right hand in the narrow streets is entitled to keep it.

These are some of the most noted peculiarities of the rigorous rules governing Spaniards of polite breeding. They are punctilious almost to the point of absurdity in most things, but their politeness is of a kind that wears well.—Detroit Free Press.

A Story of Two Big Diamonds.

Maria Magnier of the Gymnase has the two largest diamonds now in Paris. One day she received from her jeweler a telegram asking her to come at once to his shop. There she found a tall woman, thickly veiled, who held in her hands a case with two superb diamonds in it. "Mademoiselle," she said, "M. F. tells me that your fancy is to possess a pair of exceptionally beautiful earrings. Those are all that you can desire. Could you pay down for them before 5 tonight the 100,000 francs which I ask for them?" M. Magnier was startled. "Hm, my good woman," she said, in a brusque manner, "you are very cool over the matter; you ask for 100,000 francs just as you would ask for a bushel of onions." The jeweler put his fingers on his lips and nodded deprecatingly. "Oh, very well," said Magnier, "if she is a queen." "She is a queen," answered the lady proudly, shutting the case with a snap. But Magnier had been touched by the blaze of light which had just disappeared from before her eyes, so she said meekly: "All right. I will drive to my banker, and in an hour I shall be back with the money, madame." And within the hour she possessed the most marvelous jewels which ever adorned a first night in Paris. But she never discovered the identity of the veiled woman.—Paris Letter.

Disappointing Information.

"Dear me, is this the ticket office?" exclaimed a peevish little woman with a face like a hatchet and a voice with nicks in it as she hurried up to the Central-Hudson ticket window the other morning.

"No, madam," responded the calm and imperturbable agent, "this is a blacksmith shop, and we shoe horses here. Anything in our line we can do for you this morning."

"Yes," she snapped, "you can give me a ticket for Schaghticoke; that's what you can do, Mr. Blacksmith," and she darted a look at the courteous and urbane agent which cracked the glass in her spectacles.—Utica Observer.

She Knew the Feeling.

Harry—She has jilted me, and I know I shall die. The disappointment will kill me.

Aunt Hannah—I know how disappointments affect one, Harry. But you will get over it. I felt just as you do now when I set that yellow hen on 13 eggs and only got one poor chick out of the lot.—London Tit-Bits.

Printers and women are somewhat alike in one respect, as both spend a good deal of their time in making up their forms.

Portugal has 1,080,000 women more than 17 years old.

FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

HEAVY HORSES.

A Michigan Farmer Recommends Them Highly for Farm Work.

A Michigan correspondent of Country Gentleman, and formerly an advocate for medium weight horses, writes as follows:

About five years ago I bought a team of heavy horses, weight about 1,500 pounds each, more because I could not find what I wanted in lighter weights than from any good judgment of my own. I had not had the team a week before their superiority over the other teams on the farm was proved. They moved off with a plow with much less fatigue. They drew heavy loads with far greater ease—in fact, they were masters of the situation wherever put at work. I found that it took no more to keep them than the lighter horses, unless it may be that they consume a little more hay, for they receive the same grain ration as the others. And as for road work, we do not need to put the farm horses before a carriage, and when it comes to taking loads to town they walk faster than the others, besides hauling considerably more at a load.

So great was the change in my opinion on the subject of heavy horses for farm work that I have since bought another team of the same kind. These two teams do the hardest, heaviest work on the farm at all times, all the heavy plowing, which it would require three lighter horses to manage.

For certain kinds of work the smaller horses are all right. For cultivating, mowing, light dragging and certain other things on any farm they answer every purpose, or to the small farmer who has not work enough at any time of the year to buy him. He can take his time and not rush things as they have to be rushed on a large farm, but when it comes to a big day's work on disk harrow or plow, or where great strength is required, give me the heavy horses every time. A heavy horse is not necessarily a slow one, nor need he be an awkward one. A horse of heavy weight should not be so fat as to be a burden to himself either, but in good, fair condition, with no protruding bones. More grain and less hay should be the rule on most farms. Where the farming is extensive enough to warrant keeping two teams let one of them be heavy. They will take all the heavier work off the smaller team, and these may be used for light road work when required.

Storage Reservoirs.

There are hundreds of farms in every part of the country where storage reservoirs for impounding storm water can be made at a level that will irrigate considerable fields without the intervention of machinery. It is time these resources were being considered and utilized. The present farming season brings up the subject, whether we want it at the front or not, says the Texas Farm and Ranch. It has been found profitable to irrigate from wells. Shallow wells, of course, are preferred, but hundreds of feet of depth does not prohibit their use. Cheap and economical engines have been invented to do the lifting. For this purpose windmills are most economical for small plants, in regions where the wind is reliable. There are other engines better fitted for operations on a larger scale. One advantage of wells is that the water can be stored at any desired height, thus bringing all or any part of the farm under water. In this connection the authority quoted offers a practical hint for storage of pumped water: The greatest sources of wastage are evaporation and seepage. In a large reservoir or pond these reach their maximum, and in case of an accident all the water stored may be lost in a day. It is much better to have two or more smaller tanks or to add to the depth at the expense of the surface area. Some tanks have been made where the evaporation almost equaled the resources of the pump and the evaporation and seepage combined exceeded it in dry, hot weather. Two tanks are better than one in case of any accident that might render one of them temporarily useless.

New in American Agriculture.

A new departure is the summer class now being conducted on the farm of George T. Powell in Columbia county, N. Y. The students are young men from the cities who have capital, and who desire to invest that capital in farming or fruit growing. They spend three summer months on the farm in orchard and field, doing such work as spraying, pruning, shipping fruit and cultivating, learning all they can of the necessary work on a well ordered fruit farm. In the fall they will go to Cornell and take a scientific course, in the meantime selecting farms of their own and planning to lay them out while studying.

Corn Harvesting Machinery.

Several manufacturers of farm implements have made cheap corn harvesters for doing the work by horsepower. These are simply made in the form of a sled, with large, sharp blades of steel on each side extending beyond the sled. The sled is driven between the rows of corn, with a man to drive and regulate the cutter, while another gathers the stalks as they are cut and dropped into his arm. In this way two men and a horse can cut several acres in a day.

Evaporated Fruit.

The demand for evaporated fruit is constantly increasing. One reason for this is that when dried by the latest methods it is vastly superior to that dried in the sun or about the kitchen stove.

Until quite recently the evaporating process was effected by fire heat in suitable flues. Steam coils beneath the trays have been found to answer a better purpose.

TOLSTOI ON DECADENCE.

His Views as Translated From an Interview in a Moscow Paper.

One of the men of the present day are "decadents," and by "decadents" I mean that school of writers who having no ideas of their own and having nothing whatsoever to express strive nevertheless to make some impression upon the public by introducing into their works various little scenes or mere words devoid of any serious thought and meaning. "Decadence" in literature is much more powerful and dangerous in its pernicious influence than most of us are prone to believe. Our critics generally regard the tendency rather with utter indifference or with a smile, never suspecting that such a tendency does in a great measure reflect upon our literature in general.

And right here I wish to draw the distinction between the two types of "decadents"—the reserved, or those who are inclined to conceal the fact of belonging to the school, and the pronounced type, or those who go on with their work regardless of public opinion. We have at the present day a superabundance of dramatic works, original as well as translations, and, as I hear, our public eagerly views these productions, being perfectly happy when their nerves are shattered and strained to the utmost, a consummation which our modern dramatists devoutly wish for.

Of the two types I regard the former—namely, the reserved—as the most dangerous, and its pernicious influence upon the general public can scarcely be overestimated.

Our modern fiction is, I am sorry to note, devoid of originality of thought as well as of boldness of expression. One's own idea and that alone is a thing of great value, being the only factor in inspiring life and utility to the production of an artist. Alfred de Musset was the first to express this idea when he said, "Mon verre n'est pas grand, mais je bois dans mon verre."

Perhaps my advanced age accounts in a large measure for the view which I take of things. To an old man, you know, the past seems more attractive. However I personally do not only prefer the literature of the past, but also the past generation—in other words the reflections of the past epoch seem to me purer, better and more moral than those of the present. I attempted to convey this idea in my "Power and Darkness," sharply drawing the line between the past and the rising generations. Human kindness and faith were built upon stronger foundations than at present.

Although I can claim no acquaintance with the newspaper world, I have nevertheless always felt a sort of admiration, at times mingled with a feeling of envy, for the newspaper men. Journalism is at least a tolerable vocation, inasmuch as it does not require of one to enter with his whole heart and soul into a certain idea or to experience all those little mental torments which invariably precede and accompany the appearance into the world of an author's production. Aside from this, a journalist acquires in course of time a certain technicality, of which, I must confess, I cannot boast. Not to mention the fact that I take the most scrupulous care in revising and polishing every sentence in my literary works, I find it hard at times to write an ordinary, everyday letter, often finding it necessary to rewrite it five or six times. The only time when I write with ease is when I forget about the very process of writing and am given over to my thoughts. At the present time I am so busy revising and rewriting my new story that I feel the lack of technicality the more keenly. I feel that there is plenty of work to be done and but little time left to do it. Time does not stay; old age begins to assert itself. I feel the approach of death. It is not distant. Common arithmetic proves that my years are numbered.

The Measles.

A patient attacked with measles feels out of sorts for a week or ten days. His eyes are red and tearful, and he has all the outward and visible signs of a bad cold in the head. His temperature rises to perhaps 103 or 104 degrees F., and about four days later he comes out in a speckled red rash, which, beginning on the face and hands—parts of the body exposed to the air—soon covers him from top to toe. In that condition he is often likened by the wit of the family to a boiled lobster. At the end of a few days the rash fades away, the fever falls, and in another week or so the patient is well. Such is the course of a mild attack, but there is hardly any infectious disease in which severe and fatal complications are more liable to occur. As a rule these accidents take the form of inflammatory lung troubles, such as bronchitis and pneumonia. More rarely they lead to chronic mischief, such as consumption.—Nineteenth Century.

Overeating.

The greatest mistakes of all are overeating and eating too often. So long as youths and maidens are growing, the system needs extra nourishment to build up the framework of the day. Adults do not require this. They have need of food only to supply the materials for new blood to make up for the waste of tissue. This waste of tissue is constantly going on, to be sure, but only in the direct ratio to the work we do, whether mental or bodily. If a greater quantity of food is taken into the system than can be used up, it is almost as deleterious as if we had swallowed so much sand.—New York World.

His Advertisement.

Visitor—Call your paper a great advertising medium, do you? It isn't worth anything. I put in an advertisement last week and didn't get an answer, not one.

Editor—Dear me! How was your advertisement worded?

Visitor—A poor young man wants a pretty wife who can do her own housework.—London Tit-Bits.

HOW TO SERVE FRUIT.

For Cold and Refreshing on Delicate Stomachs.

Fruits are delicious when joined with either claret or white wine into a drink for hot weather luncheon or dinner—the more fruits the better. Pineapple luncheon is delicious also. To show a pineapple is to offend the gods. Get the peel off and then shred the fruit with a sharp silver fork. Grated sugar is an abomination on fruit; use powdered sugar and sift it before sending it to the table. A fruit dish that will tempt the appetite of an invalid—and, of course, of anybody else—is peach foam. Put a cupful of fine peaches (cut into small bits after peeling) in a bowl with half a cup of powdered sugar and the white of one egg. Beat with a silver fork until you have a creamy, velvety mass, which will take about half an hour. Chill in the refrigerator and serve. Whipped cream should always be served with sliced peaches to hide the discolorations that cannot be prevented.

Grapes should be dipped in ice water two or three times and drained quickly before serving. It is better to wash them over night if designed for breakfast.

All fruit looks nicer on delicate, light china. A few leaves in the fruit dish add wonderfully to the effect upon the eyes, and the eyes coax the appetite when nothing else will.

Melons suit our end of the century palates best when they are chilled. Watermelons should never be sliced, but should be scooped out in an appetizing pink mass after having been on the ice for some hours. The best way to serve a large one is to divide it into quarters and send a quarter to the table on a large platter. By scooping the melon in serving there is no risk to be given to the guest to flop and flounder about on his plate.

Cantaloupes should be served in halves. Therefore select the small ones. Half the people who serve them send partially green ones to the table. Tripe, butter yellow ones have the nicest flavor, and they usually have a very dark outer skin. Scrape the seeds out and drain each half and serve with a couple of spoonfuls of cracked ice in the hollow left when the seeds disappear.

How Acids Affect the Teeth.

All acid foods are very injurious to the teeth. If a tooth is put in cider, vinegar, lemon juice or tartaric acid, in a few hours the enamel will be completely destroyed so that it can be removed by the finger nail as if it were chalk. Most people have experienced what is commonly called teeth set on edge. The explanation is, the acid of the fruit that has been eaten has so far softened the enamel of the tooth that the least pressure is felt by the exceedingly small nerves which pervade the thin membrane which connects the enamel and the bony part of the teeth.

How to Renew Mirrors and Frames.

Boil some onions, barely covered with water, till quite soft. Pour off the water and wash the frames with it. Then cover them with a newspaper to keep the dust from them until they are quite dry. This makes them bright and clean and is a most inexpensive process. After having cleaned the frames the mirrors will want attention. To remove fly marks put some ball blue on a slightly damp cloth and rub the glass hard. This will efface the stain and brighten the glass. It can afterward be polished with newspaper. The ugly marks which appear on a dilapidated looking glass mean that the silvering at the back has worn off in places. To renew this take half an ounce of tin, 3 ounces of bismuth and half an ounce of lead, melt them together and when slightly cool add three ounces of mercury. With a bare foot put the back of the glass with this mixture.

How to Make Sachet Powder.

An agreeable perfume which is also a preventive to moths is made as follows: Take of cloves, caraway seeds, nutmeg, mace, cinnamon and Tongue trees each an ounce; then add as much Florentine orris root as will equal the other ingredients put together. Grind the whole well to powder and put it in little bags among your clothes. This will retain its freshness for a long time and will daintily perfume the clothes.

How to Treat a Sick Baby.

For children suffering with summer troubles the following will be found excellent:

Boil a cupful of water, and in it, mixed with cold water, put 2 teaspoonfuls of prepared flour; then take malted milk and mix with 2 spoonfuls of unsweetened condensed milk and pour on the flour. To prepare flour: Boil 2 quarts of flour for five hours (use it up in a cloth); take off the outside when done, and you will find a solid ball of flour; grate as you want to use it.

Besides curing the complaint the malted milk assists digestion, the condensed milk will fatten and the flour makes bone and muscle, while as a blood producer nothing is better than to give the little one every day the blood from half a pound of meat very slightly broiled before pressing. Add a little salt to flavor.

How to Clean Burned Dishes.

Baking dishes that become burned in the oven and plates and platters that become blackened with the food searched upon them should not go through the tedious process of scraping. Simply put a little water and ashes in the dish and let it become warm, and the burnt and discolored portions may be easily cleaned without injuring the dish.

How to Make Cream Sherbet.

Take the juice of 4 lemons, an ounce of sugar and 3 quarts of water; beat to a froth the whites of 6 eggs and a pint of cream; sweeten with an ounce of sugar. When stiff, mix with the water and lemon juice and freeze. Oranges or oranges and lemons mixed may be used also.

Citicure WORKS Wonders

In curing torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors of the Skin, Scalp, and Blood when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Price, 50 cents a bottle. 25¢ a box. 10¢ a tin. 5¢ a packet. 10¢ a box. 25¢ a box. 50¢ a box. 1.00 a box. 2.00 a box. 3.00 a box. 4.00 a box. 5.00 a box. 6.00 a box. 7.00 a box. 8.00 a box. 9.00 a box. 10.00 a box. 11.00 a box. 12.00 a box. 13.00 a box. 14.00 a box. 15.00 a box. 16.00 a box. 17.00 a box. 18.00 a box. 19.00 a box. 20.00 a box. 21.00 a box. 22.00 a box. 23.00 a box. 24.00 a box. 25.00 a box. 26.00 a box. 27.00 a box. 28.00 a box. 29.00 a box. 30.00 a box. 31.00 a box. 32.00 a box. 33.00 a box. 34.00 a box. 35.00 a box. 36.00 a box. 37.00 a box. 38.00 a box. 39.00 a box. 40.00 a box. 41.00 a box. 42.00 a box. 43.00 a box. 44.00 a box. 45.00 a box. 46.00 a box. 47.00 a box. 48.00 a box. 49.00 a box. 50.00 a box. 51.00 a box. 52.00 a box. 53.00 a box. 54.00 a box. 55.00 a box. 56.00 a box. 57.00 a box. 58.00 a box. 59.00 a box. 60.00 a box. 61.00 a box. 62.00 a box. 63.00 a box. 64.00 a box. 65.00 a box. 66.00 a box. 67.00 a box. 68.00 a box. 69.00 a box. 70.00 a box. 71.00 a box. 72.00 a box. 73.00 a box. 74.00 a box. 75.00 a box. 76.00 a box. 77.00 a box. 78.00 a box. 79.00 a box. 80.00 a box. 81.00 a box. 82.00 a box. 83.00 a box. 84.00 a box. 85.00 a box. 86.00 a box. 87.00 a box. 88.00 a box. 89.00 a box. 90.00 a box. 91.00 a box. 92.00 a box. 93.00 a box. 94.00 a box. 95.00 a box. 96.00 a box. 97.00 a box. 98.00 a box. 99.00 a box. 100.00 a box. 101.00 a box. 102.00 a box. 103.00 a box. 104.00 a box. 105.00 a box. 106.00 a box. 107.00 a box. 108.00 a box. 109.00 a box. 110.00 a box. 111.00 a box. 112.00 a box. 113.00 a box. 114.00 a box. 115.00 a box. 116.00 a box. 117.00 a box. 118.00 a box. 119.00 a box. 120.00 a box. 121.00 a box. 122.00 a box. 123.00 a box. 124.00 a box. 125.00 a box. 126.00 a box. 127.00 a box. 128.00 a box. 129.00 a box. 130.00 a box. 131.00 a box. 132.00 a box. 133.00 a box. 134.00 a box. 135.00 a box. 136.00 a box. 137.00 a box. 138.00 a box. 139.00 a box. 140.00 a box. 141.00 a box. 142.00 a box. 143.00 a box. 144.00 a box. 145.00 a box. 146.00 a box. 147.00 a box. 148.00 a box. 149.00 a box. 150.00 a box. 151.00 a box. 152.00 a box. 153.00 a box. 154.00 a box. 155.00 a box. 156.00 a box. 157.00 a box. 158.00 a box. 159.00 a box. 160.00 a box. 161.00 a box. 162.00 a box. 163.00 a box. 164.00 a box. 165.00 a box. 166.00 a box. 167.00 a box. 168.00 a box. 169.00 a box. 170.00 a box. 171.00 a box. 172.00 a box. 173.00 a box. 174.00 a box. 175.00 a box. 176.00 a box. 177.00 a box. 178.00 a box. 179.00 a box. 180.00 a box. 181.00 a box. 182.00 a box. 183.00 a box. 184.00 a box. 185.00 a box. 186.00 a box. 187.00 a box. 188.00 a box. 189.00 a box. 190.00 a box. 191.00 a box. 192.00 a box. 193.00 a box. 194.00 a box. 195.00 a box. 196.00 a box. 197.00 a box. 198.00 a box. 199.00 a box. 200.00 a box. 201.00 a box. 202.00 a box. 203.00 a box. 204.00 a box. 205.00 a box. 206.00 a box. 207.00 a box. 208.00 a box. 209.00 a box. 210.00 a box. 211.00 a box. 212.00 a box. 213.00 a box. 214.00 a box. 215.00 a box. 216.00 a box. 217.00 a box. 218.00 a box. 219.00 a box. 220.00 a box. 221.00 a box. 222.00 a box. 223.00 a box. 224.00 a box. 225.00 a box. 226.00 a box. 227.00 a box. 228.00 a box. 229.00 a box. 230.00 a box. 231.00 a box. 232.00 a box. 233.00 a box. 234.00 a box. 235.00 a box. 236.00 a box. 237.00 a box. 238.00 a box. 239.00 a box. 240.00 a box. 241.00 a box. 242.00 a box. 243.00 a box. 244.00 a box. 245.00 a box. 246.00 a box. 247.00 a box. 248.00 a box. 249.00 a box. 250.00 a box. 251.00 a box. 252.00 a box. 253.00 a box. 254.00 a box. 255.00 a box. 256.00 a box. 257.00 a box. 258.00 a box. 259.00 a box. 260.00 a box. 261.00 a box. 262.00 a box. 263.00 a box. 264.00 a box. 265.00 a box. 266.00 a box. 267.00 a box. 268.00 a box. 269.00 a box. 270.00 a box. 271.00 a box. 272.00 a box. 273.00 a box. 274.00 a box. 275.00 a box. 276.00 a box. 277.00 a box. 278.00 a box. 279.00 a box. 280.00 a box. 281.00 a box. 282.00 a box. 283.00 a box. 284.00 a box. 285.00 a box. 286.00 a box. 287.00 a box. 288.00 a box. 289.00 a box. 290.00 a box. 291.00 a box. 292.00 a box. 293.00 a box. 294.00 a box. 295.00 a box. 296.00 a box. 297.00 a box. 298.00 a box. 299.00 a box. 300.00 a box. 301.00 a box. 302.00 a box. 303.00 a box. 304.00 a box. 305.00 a box. 306.00 a box. 307.00 a box. 308.00 a box. 309.00 a box. 310.00 a box. 311.00 a box. 312.00 a box. 313.00 a box. 314.00 a box. 315.00 a box. 316.00 a box. 317.00 a box. 318.00 a box. 319.00 a box. 320.00 a box. 321.00 a box. 322.00 a box. 323.00 a box. 324.00 a box. 325.00 a box. 326.00 a box. 327.00 a box. 328.00 a box. 329.00 a box. 330.00 a box. 331.00 a box. 332.00 a box. 333.00 a box. 334.00 a box. 335.00 a box. 336.00 a box. 337.00 a box. 338.00 a box. 339.00 a box. 340.00 a box. 341.00 a box. 342.00 a box. 343.00 a box. 344.00 a box. 345.00 a box.

THE - POSTOFFICE

Enjoy the biggest trade in town; but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that, the latter having vacated its old quarters, we should take possession. So that's what we did, and this

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

WM. M. MELVILLE,
THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

DUNLAP : HATS



The correct fall and winter styles now on sale.

HUME, Sole Agent.

GEO. W. COE,

Piano Tuner.

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Leave order at Downard & Son's book store, or telephone No. 285.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'G CO

COURTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Buhr, of north Elizabeth street, a son.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Karl Gsell, of 915 Greenlawn avenue, a daughter

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Pohlmann, of north Main street, a son.

John Haines, arrested Saturday night, for fighting was fined \$5 by the mayor yesterday.

Additional interesting local news may be found upon the third page of the TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

Cuban Giants will play the Page Fence Giants at Fawcett's Park next Sunday afternoon. The two teams will play a series of twelve games through Ohio and Indiana for \$1,000. The first game takes place here.

John Rice, who returned to Lima yesterday, explains his absence by stating that he had, with his family, gone to Andover, N. Y., to visit his wife's parents, and that a portion of his errand was to obtain some witnesses for his case in court. He gave

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF

Gentlemen's Fine Black and Winter Tan

. SHOES .

From \$1.98 to \$5.00.

Ladies' Fine High Grade

Shoes in New Styles from \$1.98 to \$5.00

MICHAEL'S.



SAVED BY WIRES.

A Narrow Escape for John Knarr, the Aeronaut.

THE OLD BALLOON BURST.

He fell on a Hard Stone Street and is considerably injured—No Bones Broken—May be Injured Internally.

John Knarr, the aeronaut who made the balloon ascension yesterday, can consider himself an extremely fortunate man, for it was only by a mere chance that his life was saved from being destroyed by a frightful fall.

Miss LaRoy, the lady who had been advertised to make the ascension, was killed a few weeks ago at St. Louis by falling from a trapze.

In the morning ascension everything resulted as satisfactorily as could be wished. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon the balloon, which had been inflated at the old mill yard between the Pennsylvania depot and Pearl street, was made ready to have her anchors loosened. The balloon was well filled and it started up very rapidly.

When about five hundred feet high the balloon burst as it had been cut by a huge knife. The aeronaut attempted to cut loose the parachute, but the accident had come so suddenly and unexpectedly that he had but little time to think what to do or how to save himself. One rope connecting the parachute to the balloon was separated from its fastenings, but the second rope could not be loosened. In the drop the parachute opened, and it looked as if no danger would result. But the next instant the huge balloon dropped onto the parachute, which collapsed under its weight, and its usefulness was partially destroyed. The balloon, parachute and man were making a rapid descent, and spectators turned their eyes from the scene, not wishing to see a human body dashed to pieces.

In his descent, fate seemed to have provided a partial protection, for he fell onto a string of telephone poles. This checked his fall, and from there he dropped to the crushed stone street below, alighting on his back and neck. Everyone expected a fatal result from such a fall, and the immense crowd was greatly excited.

For a moment he lay unconscious in the street, then he was carried into the yard of Martin Dibling and medical aid hastily summoned. He soon regained consciousness and was taken to the home of E. X. Siebert, who is his brother-in-law. An examination showed that no bones were broken and how this could so result is a wonder to all who witnessed the accident. He rested fairly well last night and was up this morning but owing to severe pains in his back and breast he was compelled to go back to bed. He complains of soreness and the physicians are unable as yet to tell whether or not he is injured internally.

Knarr has been making balloon ascensions for over ten years and has been very successful in all exhibitions. His balloon he used yesterday was an old one and before the ascension he was advised by friends not to use it, as it showed itself to be unsafe a few days ago.

Knarr made the balloon ascension at the fair grounds here on the occasion of the first Labor Day celebration about seven years ago.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Citizens of Lafayette to be Addressed To-morrow Night

The people of Lafayette and Jackson township will be addressed on Wednesday evening by U. M. Shappell and Daniel Daniels upon the silver question and other important issues of the present campaign. 12t

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been and Are Going

A. D. Numan is in Crestline
E. T. Connelly is in Troy to day on business.

Miss Amanda Detrick is the guest of Mrs. Al Frey in Sidney.

Miss Flora Hays, of Kenton, is the guest of Mrs. W. H. Crummel.

Dr. Lawless, of Toledo, is here attending the C. K. of O convention

Will Brown, of Ottawa, was in Lima yesterday, the guest of Orla Clutter.

Mrs. Maple and Miss Peas, of Columbus Grove, were in the city yesterday

James Coleman, of Toledo, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. W. H. Duffield

Miss Orville Miller, who has been spending the summer at Lakeside, returned yesterday.

Robert Ellison, of Canton, is visiting his niece, Mrs. Jennie Rickman, of South Main street.

Will Strickler returned last evening from a three days' fishing trip to the Lawlinton reservoir

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Koch, the guests of Mrs. A. Koch, have returned to their home at Cleveland

Miss Lillie Wood, of St. Mary's, is ill at the home of Mrs. Jennie Rickman, 209 1/2 South Main street

Mrs. F. Light left to day for Cleve-

land, where she will attend the open logs and purchase a new fall stock.

Harry Busche, of Columbus Grove, attended the bicycle races yesterday

Miss Ella Sibert, of Wapakoneta, is visiting Mrs. Wm. Stonerock, of north Jackson street.

Art Bailey and Lew Schaffer, of Spencerville, were the guests of lady friends here yesterday.

Ed Weadock has returned to his home in St. Marys after a pleasant visit with Lima friends.

H. H. Smith and Miss Katie Gerstenlauer, of Upper Sandusky, are visiting relatives in the city.

Miss Anna Hotz, of Fremont, is the guest of Mrs. Margaret and Nona Cooney, of west North street.

Mrs. John Hofman and daughter Bertha left for Cincinnati and Louisville, Ky., to day, to be gone several weeks.

National Bank Examiner L. M. Studevant, of Sidney, passed through Lima this morning on his way to Fort Wayne

Mrs. Ella Bennett, of Eureka street, has returned from Urbana, where she attended the funeral of E. M. Bennett

Misses Alice and Sallie Cooper have returned to their home at Louisville, after visiting Miss Humston, of west Spring street.

Hon. M. J. Cahill, of the Catholic Universe, of Cleveland, is in the city reporting the C. K. of O convention for that paper.

Mrs. Frank Nordlinger, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith, has returned to her home at Philadelphia

Miss May Nugent, who has been visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Barrett, has returned to her home in Mattoon Pa.

Auditor F. N. Duerr and wife, of Butler county, are the guests of Auditor Walther and family. Mr. Duerr is here attending the C. K. of O. convention

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Stamets have returned from a pleasant visit in eastern Ohio. They made the trip with horse and buggy, making the home ward trip in two days. They visited in Wooster, Ashland, New Pittsburgh and other places in which they have friends.

Lillian Russel Sailors

At prices that are a satire on values. Remarkable Millinery news for tomorrow. Fine imported Ladies' Sailors, colors blue, brown and black, fall styles, usual selling price \$1.50, will be sold tomorrow for 39 cents. Quantity limited to sixty-three. Sales commences at 9 o'clock. One Sailor sold to a person. This statement may appear extravagant, would be elsewhere, but every offering of this store is carefully made, perfectly truthful in its announcement and the natural outcome of our methods. Millinery Dept.

MERKLE'S THOMSON DRY GOODS CO., Stores 233 235 N. Main street, Lima, Ohio

Sleeveless Jackets.

Sleeveless jackets of lace are not only very stylish, but very useful, for if you have several passes waists slip on a jacket of this kind and it looks nice and covers a multitude of sins in the way of rubbed-through places or spots

Found

At Vorkamp's drug store a marvelous cure for all kidney complaints, nervous exhaustion and female weakness. It is Foley's Kidney Cure



CATHOLIC KNIGHTS

Of Ohio Convene in Their Fifth Annual Council.

WELCOMED BY THE MAYOR.

Social Session Followed by Requiem High Mass and a Grand Street Parade—Prominent Catholics Present—Entertainment To-night.

The city of Lima to day greets with pleasure the Catholic Knights of Ohio, who assemble in convention to-day for a two days' session. All Lima welcome the several State branches that are in attendance and to them and their visiting members the hospitality and freedom of the city of Lima is freely extended

The delegates and members of the organization began to arrive yesterday afternoon. The Hamilton branch, with a large representation, arrived on the C. H. & D. and were met by a band and a reception committee of the local branch who escorted them to the C. K. of O. Hall on West street. The delegates continued arriving all night and this morning several hundred members wearing the C. K. of O. buttons were present in the city. The P. Ft. W. & C. road brought in a large delegation from Delphos and were headed with an excellent band. They were met and conducted to the local headquarters

At 8 o'clock the delegates and visiting branches marched to Music Hall where a short social session was held and badges received. They then formed in line at 9 o'clock and marched to St. Rose's church where Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Schaffeld, of Caragher, Ohio, as celebrant, Rev. Buschman, of Cincinnati, sub deacon, Rev. Pnyl, of Edgerton, Ohio, master of ceremonies. Rev. F. Varlman, of Hamilton delivered an eloquent sermon on Catholic societies. The choir sang beautifully Weber's mass in G. Among the visiting clergy are Revs. Hoefel, of Delphos; Zinzmayr, of Landeck, and Bertemes, of Leipsic, who were present in the sanctuary during the service

Bishop Horstman, of Cleveland and Archdiocesan Elder, of Cincinnati, are in the city attending the council

The interior of the church was never more beautifully decorated, than it is for this grand occasion. There is a large arch of evergreen extending over the main entrance to the church, and the altars and sanctuaries were a bevy of flowers and plants. Large banners of welcome to the visiting knights, extend across West street at McKibben and West streets and across Main at Main and McKibben streets.

Immediately after High Mass the uniformed knights, delegates, visiting branches, local societies and members of the C. K. of O. formed in line in the following order for parade, with the United States flag in front

Grand Marshal J. M. McVey and staff,
City Police,
Lima City Band,
St. Rose's Cadets,
Uniformed Knights C. K. of O.,
Rev. and R. Clergy, Mayor and State Officers in carriages,
Citizens in carriages,
Delphos Band,
Delegates,
Visiting branches of C. K. of O.

Followed by Lima's Catholic societies and St. Patrick's Branch, No. 223 C. K. of O.

The 105 delegates and 300 visiting members in line were fine looking men and made a handsome and impressive appearance. The parade moved from the church on West street, north to Grand avenue; thence east to Main; thence south to the public square, where they counter-marched to Music hall, where the delegates assembled for the opening of the convention, which was called to order by William Shaffer, the President of the local branch No. 223.

Rev. Manning opened the Council with prayer, asking divine assistance and protection up to those assembled and directing a united effort of the delegates

Mr. Shaffer then introduced Mr. A. Baxter, as Mayor of Lima who in his chosen words welcomed the Catholic Knights of Ohio. Mr. Baxter had been placed across the street, "welcoming the Catholic Knights to Lima" and that they expressed in the fullest sense his feelings. He then invited the visitors every corner and every hospitably. The city was open to all her visitors. Her factories and every industry were open to their inspection. The Mayor was proud to greet the Catholic Knights of Ohio and all members of the mother church. Lima is a free city and we are all proud of it. Her freedom is extended to the visitors. The Mayor then spoke of the great State of Ohio and the United States, and when he referred to that part of the constitution which granted the right to everyone to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, the members all cheered heartily and long and it was evident that they heartily endorsed the sentiment expressed in our fundamental law

The President then presented Joseph J. Prater the State President, who responded as follows to the welcome address of the Mayor

Mr. Chairman: Your Honor, Knights, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with pleasure that we accept the hearty welcome extended to us by the citizens of Lima through His Honor, the Mayor. At the Fremont Council, when the name of Lima was presented as the next place for convening our annual Council, every other name was withdrawn and your enterprising city was chosen unanimously. It seemed that the entire State knew that if they came here they would come to a hospitable city. Being the greatest railroad center in western Ohio, having fine hotels, hospitable citizens, gallant knights and charming ladies—what further inducements could we expect?

The fifth annual Council assembled in the city of Lima represents four thousand Catholics from every part of the great State of Ohio, from the lakes to the river. We have come here to legislate for the good of our order, but principally to bring together the Catholics of all nationalities represented in our society. When the order was organized in the city of Hamilton we discussed the object and purpose for which the Catholic Knights of Ohio should be organized, and came to the conclusion that its principal purpose should be to unite the Catholics of Ohio of all nationalities and wipe out the national prejudice which we have all inherited more or less. Our object should be to create in the patriotic feeling amongst us which makes us all American Roman Catholics, and nothing else

Continued on Fifth Page

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